



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



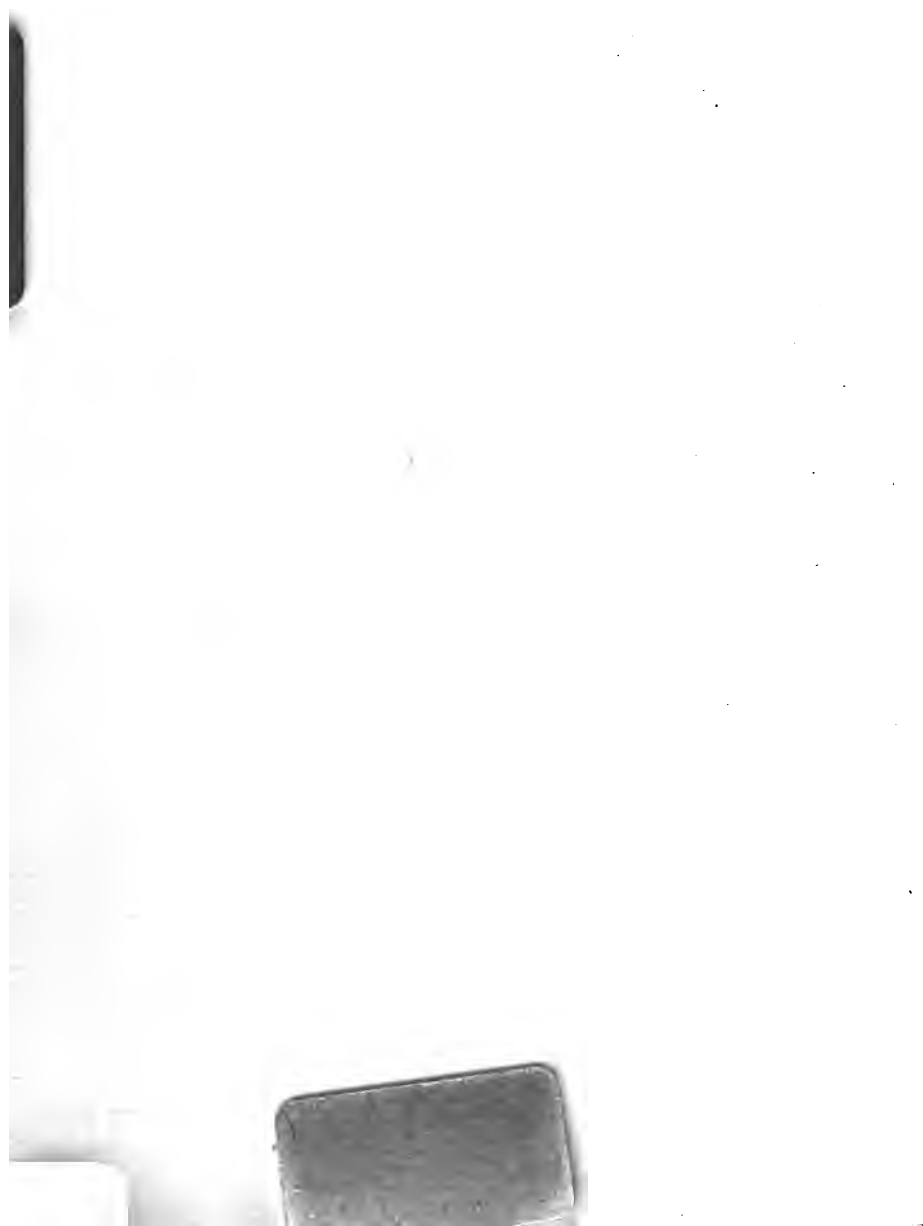
3 3433 07592986 3

Topical Outline of
• Civil •
Government

National and State

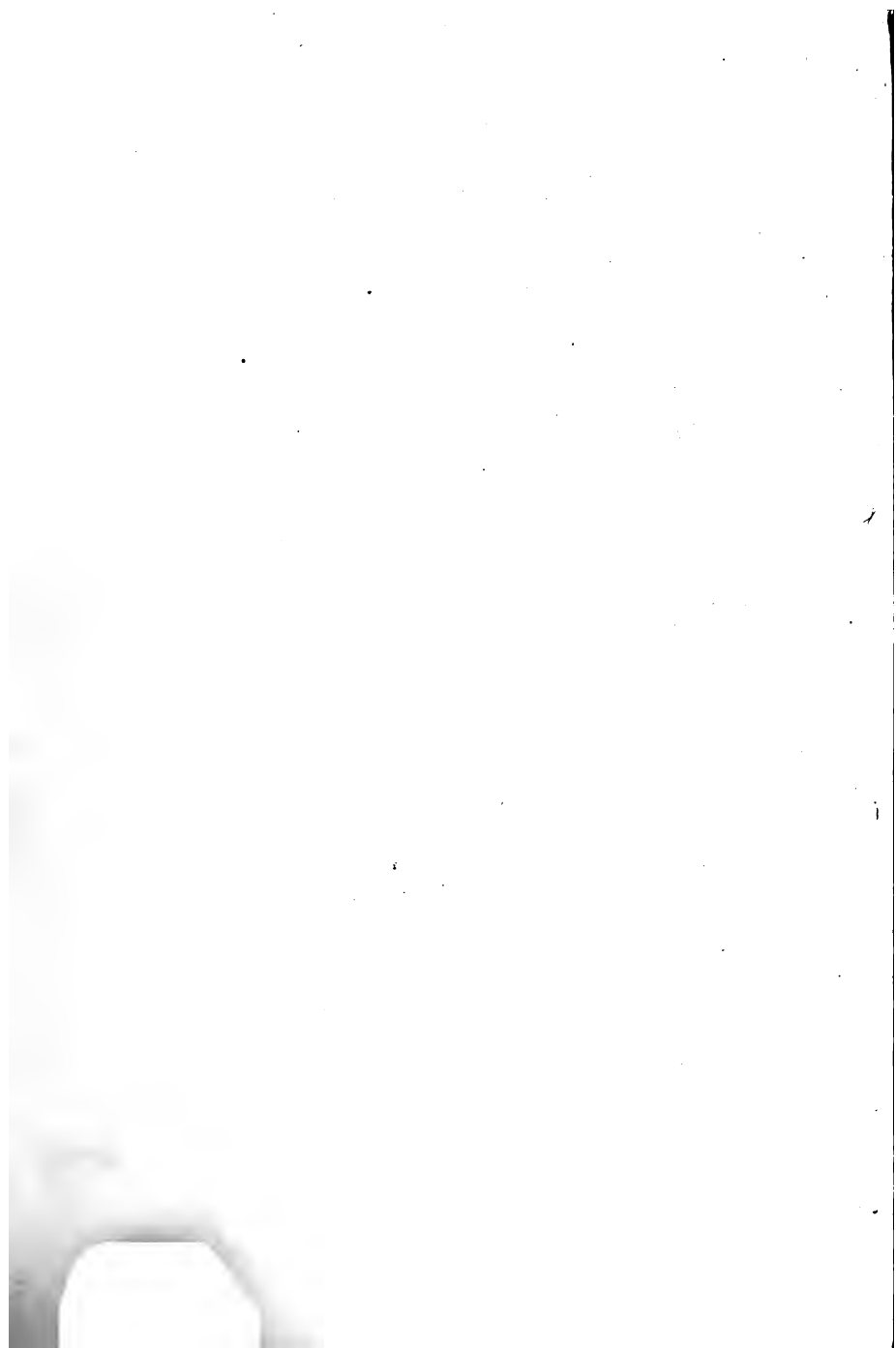
By W. D. KUHN.

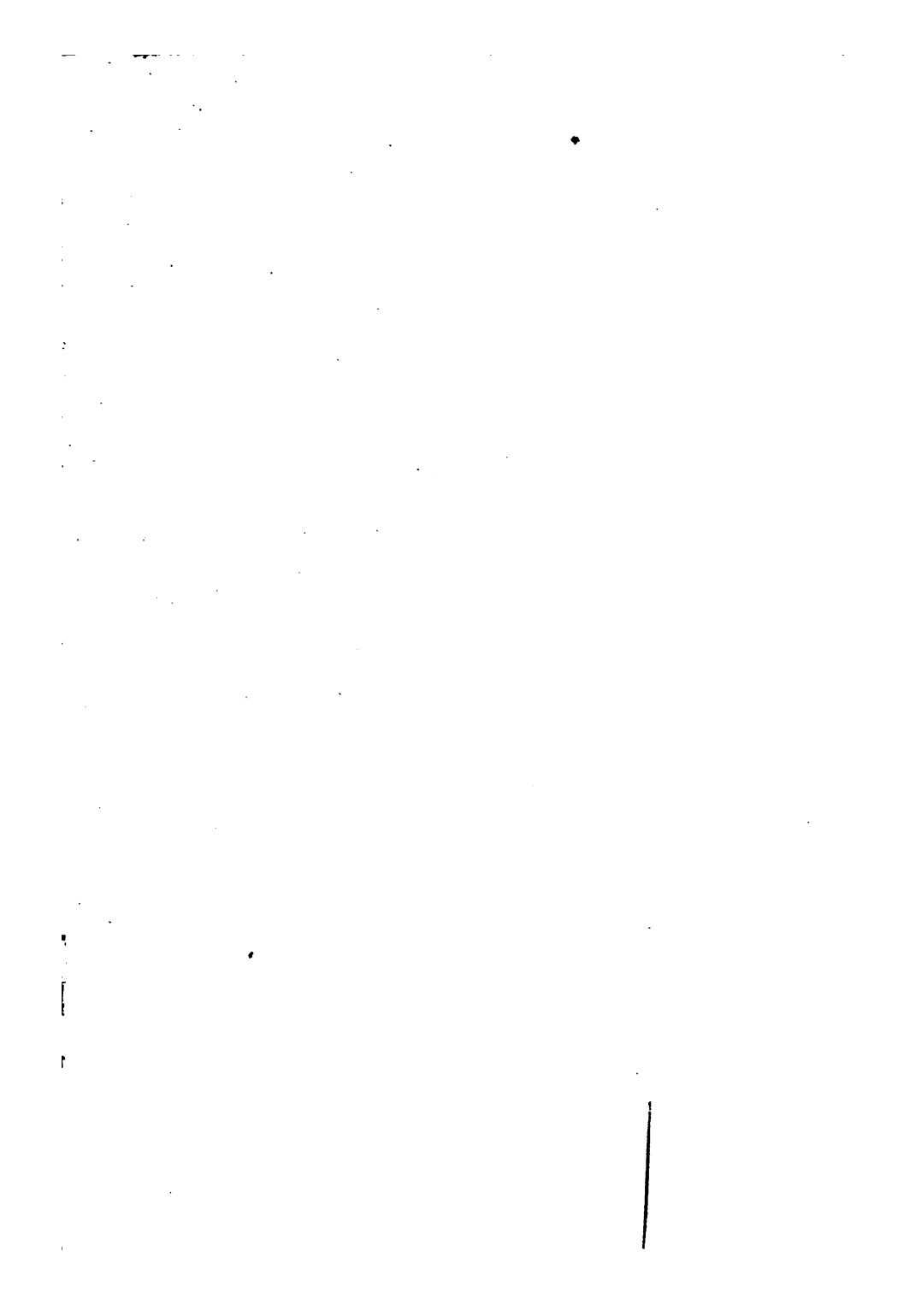
CRANE & COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

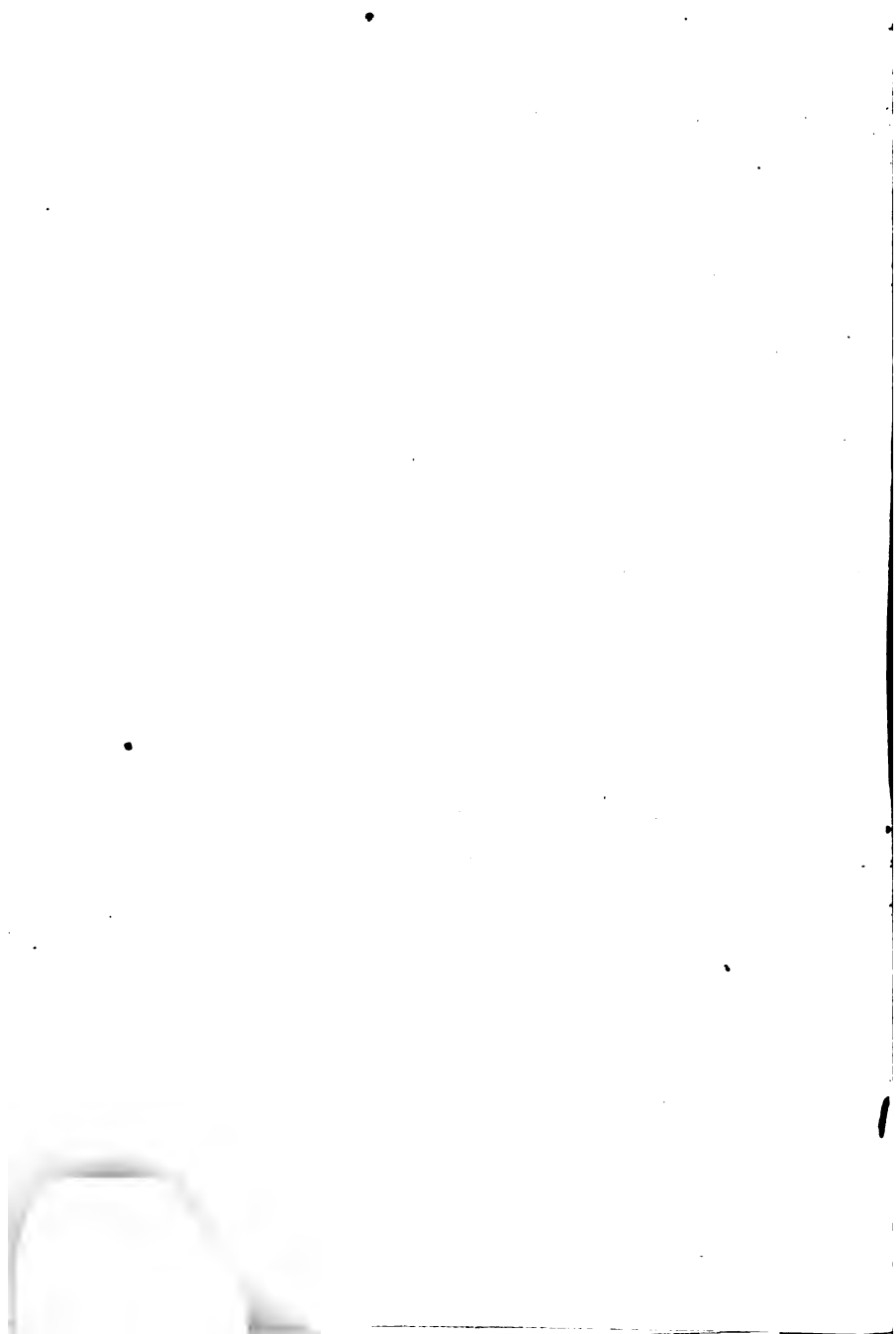


Clutch - 40
Paper - 25

Kuhn





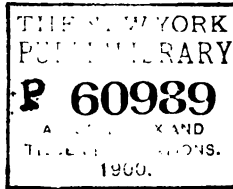


TOPICAL OUTLINE
OF
CIVIL GOVERNMENT,
NATIONAL AND STATE.

BY W. D. KUHN,
CAMPBELL UNIVERSITY,

Author of "Local Government in Kansas."

TOPEKA, KANSAS:
CRANE & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1897.



BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

THORP, (T.)
WRIGHT, (W.)
WILLIAMS & RODGERS, . . . (W. & R.)
ANDREWS, (A.)
JEFFERSON'S MANUAL, (J. M.)
FISKE, (F.)
RIDPATH'S HISTORY, (R. H.)

Copyright, 1896, by W. D. KUHN.

TOPICAL OUTLINE OF
CIVIL GOVERNMENT,
NATIONAL AND STATE.

LESSON I.

STAGES OF SOCIETY.

Savages —

(T. 7-2.)

Tribes.
Laws.
Customs.
Character.
Chief occupation.
By whom governed.
Symbol of authority.
Life and language.
Superstitions.

Herdsmen —

(T. 8-6.)

Government.
Symbol of authority.
Language and Ideas.
Life and recognized rights.
Importance of rights.
Effect of the recognition of rights.
Law of inheritance.

Gen. 1-100 - 300

Husbandmen — (T. 10-13.)

Government.
Mode of life.
Intelligence.
Languages.
Industry.
Crimes.
Land boundaries.

Manufacturers — (T. 11-16.)

Government.
Occupation.
Relation to herdsmen and husbandmen.
Languages and ideas.
Labor rights.
Dependence.
Commerce.
Prosperity.

LESSON II.

GOVERNMENT.**Government in General —** (W. & R. 7-1.)

Great Iroquois League.
Six Nations.
The council.
Divisions of.

Government —

Define.
Give example.

Civil —

Give meaning.
 Define civil government.
 Define body politic.

Origin of Government — (*W. & R. 8.*)

Different theories.
 Theory of divine right.
 Theory of force.
 Theory of sociability.
 Necessity of government.
 Object of government.
 The several departments of government.

LESSON III.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

Classification { Monarchy.
 Aristocracy.
 Democracy.

Monarchy —

Define.
 Titles — King, Prince, Sultan, Czar ; common title — Monarch.

Kinds of Monarchies { Absolute.
 Despotic.
 Limited.
 Hereditary.
 Elective.
 Patriarchal.
 Theocratic.

Absolute —

Define.
Objections.
Example.

Despotic

Define.
Objections.
Example.

Limited

Define.
Objections.
Example.

- - - - -

LESSON IV.**FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.****Hereditary**

Define.
Objections.
Example.

Elective —

Define.
Objections.
Results.

Patriarchal —

Define.
Oldest.
Founded in nature.
Example.
Remarks.

Theocratic—

Define.
Moses and the Israelites.
Remarks.

LESSON V.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

Aristocracy—

Define.
Short-lived—cause.
Example.
Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons.
Remarks.

Democratic —

Define.
Kinds { Pure.
Representative.

Pure —

Define.

Is *this* a true government ?

Swiss cantons thus governed.

Usually a failure.

Representative —

Define.

Many countries thus governed.

Examples.

Remarks.

Our Government —

Established under difficulties.

Not by accident, but how ?

Various opinions.

Class of men.

Republican —

Define.

Life of republics.

Examples.

Republic within a republic.

The signs of the times.

Will this government be extant A. D. 2000 ?

LESSON VI.

OUR FIRST GOVERNMENT.

Colonial Government—

Settlement of America.

Colonies—

Define.

Why colonists sought new homes.

American colonies first governed, how ?

Different forms.

Colonists, from—

Laws subject to—

Names of colonies ; growth.

Treatment of savages, right or wrong?

The home of the Indian.

Lands claimed by colonists and Indians.

Language, religion and customs adopted.

Our country 400 years ago.

Our country now.

Our country in 1900.

LESSON VII.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

Remote Causes*(R. H. 3-587.)*

Influence of France.
Character of the colonies.
Growth of public opinion.
Character of King George.

Indirect Causes*(R. & W. 19.)*

Navigation act, 1651.
Restraint of American manufacturers.
Importation act, 1733.
Writs of assistance.
Taxation without representation.
Stamp act.
Mutiny act.
Boston massacre.
Boston tea party.
Boston port bill.
Massachusetts government bill.
Transportation act.
Quebec act.

LESSON VIII.

STEPS TO UNION.

Successive Steps to Union — (R. & W. 21.)

First union, 1643.

League of New England colonies.

Union existed 41 years.

Attempted Union, 1754 — (R. & W. 2-21.)

Important steps taken.

Purpose.

Contest between French and English.

Call for colonists to unite.

Assembled, where ?

Number of colonies present.

Treaty with the Six Nations.

Author of the plan.

Result.

Colonial Congress of 1765 —

Place of assembly.

Purpose.

Result.

First Continental Congress —

Date.

Place of assembly.

Delegates present.

Recommendations.

Second Continental Congress —

Date.

Place of assembly.

Most prominent man.

National government; duration.

LESSON IX.**STEPS TO UNION.****Revolutionary Government —**

Steps to revolution.

Battle of Lexington.

Action necessary.

Commander-in-chief.

Number of men.

Richard Henry Lee's resolution.

Declaration of Independence —

Committee to draft Declaration of Independence.

*Adoption.

Declaration; author.

*By this act of Congress, the thirteen colonies became thirteen independent states, and Congress, consisting of but one legislative body, with no executive or judiciary, became the general government of the United States of America.

Origin of Articles of Confederation —

Date of adoption.
Date of ratification.
Review.

LESSON X.

DEFECTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Government of the Confederation —

Duration.
Some of its leading features.
Close of war.
Triumph of colonies.
Washington resigns commission.
Weakness of government.
Result of defects.
Attempt at reform.

LESSON XI.

DEFECTIVE GOVERNMENT.

From Confederation to Constitution — (*R. & W.* 29.)

Virginia and Maryland convention.
Date.
Purpose.
Result.

Annapolis Convention —

(A. 39.)

Purpose.

Congress assists.

Shay's Rebellion.

LESSON XII.

A NEW GOVERNMENT.**Constitutional Convention --**

Date.

Where held.

President of convention.

Able men.

States sending delegates.

Total number present.

Closed doors.

Organization.

Virginia plan; author.

Other plans.

Length of session.

***Ratification —**

First by Congress.

By nine States.

*Edmond Randolph, of Virginia, the one to propose a new form of government, did not sign the constitution. (A. 45.) New York was technically not present, as two or three of her delegates had left Congress.

Only those ratifying belonging.
Freedom by choice.
Approval by Congress.
General struggle.
North Carolina, Rhode Island.
Election of Congressmen.
Election of President.
Unanimous election.
Vice-President.
Method of voting then.
Method of voting now.

LESSON XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

***Amendments to the Constitution —**

Omissions supplied.
Bill of Rights; date.
Total number of amendments; dates.
Proposed amendments.
Amendments agitated now.
Should the constitution be amended?

*(*W.* 297.) There have been three amendments made for the Negroes.

LESSON XIV.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Preamble—

A part of the Constitution.

The "enacting clause."

An outline of what ?

Six concise statements.

First statement.

More perfect union than—

Second statement.

Failure under the Confederation.

Third statement; contention.

Fourth statement.

No power to provide means under the
Confederation.

Liable to attacks by foreign nations.

Fifth statement.

A duty of the government.

Sixth statement.

This country colonized for purpose.

War waged for liberty.

We, the posterity.

Liberty enjoyed.

LESSON XV.

LAW-MAKING DEPARTMENT—CONGRESS.

Legislative Department—

Define.

Number of houses; reason.

Whole government under the Confederation.

Now vested in—

Article I, section 1, treats of—

Number of articles in Constitution.

Amendments a part of Constitution.

Law-making given to Congress alone.

Explain.

State Legislature.

House of Representatives —

Relation to the people.

“Lower house.”

Term of service.

Under the Confederation.

Frequent changes.

Qualification of electors.

Qualification regulated.

What per cent. of the people vote ?

Women in any of the States.

Fifteenth Amendment and the Negro.

The Fourteenth Amendment.

Are Representatives civil officers ?

Election of State Representatives.

Term of office.

Qualification of electors.

State Constitutions, how amended.

Amendments agitated, if any.

Resubmissions agitated, if any.

LESSON XVI.

CONGRESS—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Eligibility—

Age.

Why so old ?

Citizenship ; define.

Define residence.

Shortest time by which an alien can be a Representative.

Can a person be elected who is not twenty-five years of age ?

Can a person be elected who has not been a citizen seven years ?

Can a State provide additional qualifications ?

Can an Indian be elected Representative ?

Can a woman be elected Representative ?

Can a Negro be elected Representative ?

Can a Chinaman be elected Representative ?

Citizenship under Articles of Confederation.

From State chosen.
Resident of district.
Usual practice; exceptions, if any.
Removal from State.
Should an ineligible receive a majority of
votes, would he be elected?
Number of United States Representatives
from your State.
Number of State Representatives in your
State.
Eligibility of State Representatives.
Class of men in State Legislatures.
Demagogues.
Corrupt politics; instances.
Attempted reforms; success.
General discussion.

LESSON XVII.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Apportionment of Representatives —

Any part of Article I, section 2, clause 3,
obsolete?
Apportionment.
Dispute in Constitutional Convention.
Settlement.
Base of Representation, First Congress.

Changes, how made and when.
Controlled by Department of Interior.
Census; define.
Method of taking.
First census.
Last census.
Next census.
Number of Representatives in first House.
Changed, how often; use of change.
Ratio of representation, first census.
Ratio of representation, 1880-1890.
New enumeration in effect in three years.
Territories and District of Columbia.
Number of Representatives.
Delegates from Territories.
Population of Nevada.
Congressman-at-large; explain.
Congressional districts; changes.
"Gerrymandering"; origin of term. (*F. 216.*)
Number of your Congressional district.
Time Representatives begin work.
Why this interval; is it too long?
Electors may vote for how many Representatives?
Has this State a Congressman-at-large?
Name.
Maine's experience. (*F. 218.*)
Three-fifths rule. Advantage.
State Representatives.
General discussion.

LESSON XVIII.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Vacancies—

Occur in five ways.
How filled.
Term of successor.
Who has charge of elections?
Mention some vacancies.
State Legislature.

Organization—

Election of officers.
Principal officer, a member?
Principal officer in importance.
Duty of Speaker.
Duty of Clerk.
Duty of Sergeant-at-arms.
Duty of Doorkeeper.
Duty of Postmaster.
Duty of Chaplain.
Name of present Speaker. Last.
Presiding officer while Speaker is being elected.
How Speaker calls the House to order.
Speaker a privilege to debate or vote.
Apportionment of committees; number.
A few important committees.

Symbol of power of the House; describe.
Officers not members.
Draw lots for seats.
Division of seats politically.
"The Father of the House."
Oath of members and officers.
Sole power to impeach.
State Legislature.

LESSON XIX.

CONGRESS—THE SENATE.

The Senate —

Composed of.—
Number by compromise.
Delegates to Congress under Articles of
Confederation.
Senate represents the States.
House represents the people.
"Instruct the Senators."
"Request the Representatives."
Senatorial term.
Is this too long?
Senate a dignified body.
How Senators are chosen..
Would popular vote be more satisfactory?
Vote.

Large and small States equal.
New York unrepresented in 1881. Why?
Vote under Articles of Confederation.
Who served as Senator thirty years?
State Senate.

LESSON XX.

THE SENATE.

Classification of Senators —

Manner of classifying.
Permanent body.
Senators from new States.
Total number of Senators.
Last State admitted. Date.
Compare mode of election with United
States Representatives.
Which is the better?
State Senate not classified.
Number of State Senators in your State.

Vacancies —

Ways vacancies may occur.
Filled by Legislature, when and for how
long?
Filled by Governor, when and for how
long?

Both methods employed.
Certificate of election.
State Senators.

Qualifications—

Higher than Representatives.
Age.
Citizenship.
Residence.
Shields and Gallatin.
Some not mentally qualified.
Some not morally qualified.
Name the United States Senators from
your State.
Have they made good records?
Should they be retained? Reason.
Can either be called a "statesman"?
What important questions have they ad-
vanced?
Discuss the State Senate.

LESSON XXI.

THE SENATE.

President of the Senate—

Vice-President *ex officio* presides.
Votes when?

Compare duties with those of Speaker.

This officer a Senator.

Name of present incumbent; politics.

President *pro tempore*.

Can he become Vice-President? Reason.

Name three Presidents *pro tempore*.

Chief Justice of the United States presides
when?

Does President *pro tempore* cast a deciding
vote?

Clerk, duties.

Sergeant-at-arms, duties.

Doorkeeper, duties.

Postmaster, duties.

Chaplain, duties.

Pages, duties.

Committees.

Is there a committee on ways and means?

Title of members of both houses.

Oath of office, administered by—

*Sole power of impeachment.

Special oath.

Appeal of decision.

Majority required.

Removal from office.

Disqualified to—

Punishment.

Courts may punish.

Can a Senator be impeached?

*Should a civil officer resign, is he still liable to impeachment?

Is a Senator a civil officer?
Presiding officer in State Senate.
Impeachment.
General discussion.

LESSON XXII.

ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

Constitutional Provisions —

Time, place and manner of—
Law of 1876 and thereafter. (A. 65.)
Laws may be changed how?

POWERS COMMON TO BOTH HOUSES.

Sessions of Congress —

Convene, how often?
Convene; where?
Time of convening.
Term of Congress.
Long session.
Short session.
Special session.
Last special session.
Total number of special sessions.
Congress in session now?
Number of next term.

Next term long or short session ?
Adjournment of sessions.
Should Congress meet every year ?
State Legislatures.

LESSON XXIII.

CONGRESS—POWERS COMMON TO BOTH HOUSES.

Membership—

Each house judge of its elections.
Election committees.
Qualifications under Constitution.
Decision final.
Canvassing Board.
Certificates of election.
Certificates, issued by—
Contested seats.
Political party in power successful.
Notice of contest; grounds.
Limit of time to make contest.
Government defrays expenses.
Do ousted members draw salaries ?
Do both members draw salaries ?
Contests to your knowledge.
State Legislatures.

Quorum—

Define.
Number fixed at—

When House elects President.
Why not all members?
Necessity of clause.
Absent members.
State Legislatures.

LESSON XIV.

CONGRESS—POWERS COMMON TO BOTH HOUSES.

Discipline —

Rules usually adopted.
Rules can be changed.
Committee on Rules.
Punishment of members.
Two-thirds to expel.
Methods of punishment.
Ever exercised?
Can visitors be punished? (*W. 55.*)
State Legislatures.

Publicity—

Public printers.
Expense.
Congressional Record.
Public information.
Proceedings published.
Yeas and nays recorded.

Members' speeches printed.
Yesterday's proceedings in to-day's papers.
Newspaper reporters.
War measures printed. Why?
"Filibustering."
State Legislatures.

LESSON XXV.

CONGRESS — POWERS COMMON TO BOTH HOUSES.

Adjournment—

Both houses must agree.
Advantage.
Adjourn for three days.
President can adjourn.
British Parliament adjourns how?
State Legislatures.

Compensation —

Salaries fixed, how?
How and when paid?
Senators and Representatives same salary.
Their salaries in 1795.
Salaries now.
The several changes; retroactive?
Perquisites.
Speaker's salary.

President *pro tempore* of Senate, when acting?

Why paid by United States?

Salaries limited.

Rich and poor equal chance.

English Parliament.

Under the Confederation.

Delegates from Territories.

State Representatives and Senators.

LESSON XXVI.

CONGRESS—POWERS COMMON TO BOTH HOUSES.

Privileges—

No arrest except for crime.

Object of—

In Parliament.

Freedom of debate, object.

Members Restricted—

Increase of salary.

Create new offices.

Object of prohibition.

Presidential electors.

PROCESS OF MAKING LAWS.

Origin of Bills—

Define.

Define a revenue bill.

Revenue bills originate where ?
Revenue bills amended.
Other bills.
Most important House committee.

LESSON XXVII.

CONGRESS—LAW-MAKING CONTINUED.

Mode—

States arranged alphabetically.
Nature of bill.
Permission to present.
Committees { Standing.
 { Select.
Printing.
Calendar.
First reading.
Second reading.
Separate days.
Committed or engrossed.
Debate.
Amended, when ?
Third reading.
Vote, different ways.
Pairing.
House to house.
Return of bill.

Enrolling.

Signature of presiding officer.

President's signature.

President's veto.

Passing over veto.

Return within ten days.

Pocket veto.

Conference committees.

Become laws when ?

Become laws in how many ways ?

Lost in how many ways ?

Repeal.

Use of veto.

Originated where ?

Have all Presidents used this power ?

Methods employed to influence or defeat
legislation.

Orders, resolutions and votes.

Exceptions on a question of adjournment.

State law-making.

"Lobby members."

LESSON XXVIII.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Taxation —

Define.
 Necessity.
 National tax.
 State tax.
 County tax.
 City tax.
 Town tax.
 School tax.

Taxes	{	Direct...	Property Tax.
			Poll Tax.
	{	Indirect	Duties.
			Imposts.
			Excises.

Direct Taxes —

Levied when?
 Taxes on lands, houses and slaves.
 Duration of direct taxes.
 Property tax.
 Poll tax.

Indirect Taxes —

Example.
 Revenue by—

Duties on Imported Goods	Specific.
	Ad Valorem.

Specific, example.
 Ad valorem, example.

LESSON XXIX.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Revenue —

Explain.
Duties, define.
Imposts, define.
Excises, define.
Internal revenue, define.
Uniformity.

Tariff —

Prohibitory.
Protective.
Revenue.
Free trade.
Political question.
No party wishes absolute free trade.
No party wishes prohibitory tariff.
Contest between a high protective tariff
and a revenue tariff.

*Custom bureau.

Custom Houses —

Where found.
Their purpose.
Officers.
Smuggling, penalty.

* A part of the Treasury Department.

Object of Taxation —

Pay United States debts.
Provide for the common defense.
Provide for the general welfare.

LESSON XXX.**POWERS OF CONGRESS.****Borrow Money —**

All governments exercise this power.
Government borrows from whom?
Give instances.
Should we borrow in time of peace?

Forms of Debt	{	Bonds { Registered.
		Coupon.
		Treasury Notes.
		Floating Debt.

Bonds greater part.
“Greenbacks,” promises to pay.
Salaries, interest accruing, etc.
Interest paid in gold.
Are bonds taxable?
Good investment.

Regulate Commerce —

Great Britain regulated commerce of colonies.
Commerce under the Confederation.

Soldiers and sailors.
Can a Chinaman be naturalized ?
Children born abroad.
Children of alien parents.
United States jurisdiction.
Naturalization of alien invests him with
all rights of citizen except—

LESSON XXXII.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Bankruptcy—

Define.
Insolvency.
Solvency.
State insolvent laws.
Repeal of bankrupt law.
State exemption laws.
Object of bankrupt law.

Power to Coin—

Vested in—
Act of Congress.
States, cities, no power.

United States Money—

Define money.
Mints, number and location.

Assay offices.

*Regulate value of—

Relative value.

Gold, silver, nickel, and copper.

Legal tender.

Single standard.

Bimetalism.

Ratio of metallic value between gold and silver.

16 to 1 and 20 to 1.

Free silver.

Gold and silver bullion.

Seigniorage.

Is gold free?

How coins are made.

Describe a 50-cent silver coin of 1894.

Subsidiary coins.

Alloy, its use.

Gold and silver certificates.

Trade dollar.

Mutilated coins.

LESSON XXXIII.

Foreign Coin—

Foreign coin a legal tender?

Value regulated for what purpose?

Foreign coin most common.

* "To regulate the value," is to fix the ratio.

Weights and Measures —

* Regulation of —

Nearly uniform.

Uniformity in the mints.

Metric system not obligatory.

States, relative weights and measures.

National official in charge.

State official in charge.

County official in charge.

Compensation for scaling a beam.

Counterfeiting —

Coins, bonds, notes, stamps, and other securities.

Different methods used.

Punishment.

Why punishable ?

“Green goods,” its sale and circulation.

LESSON XXXIV.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Post Offices and Post Roads —

Established when ?

Continued improvement.

* Congress never has exercised this power, and the subject has been left entirely to the states.

How supported ?
Under whose control ?
Officers appointed.
Classes of offices.
Foreign mails.
Classes of mail matter.
Free delivery.
Special delivery.
* Money orders.
Registered letters.
Postage, denominations of —
Domestic rates.
Foreign rates.
Dead letters.
Railway mail service.
Civil service.
Would it not be wise to elect the post-
master by vote of the patrons of the
various offices ?

Post Roads—

Define.
Contracts for carrying mails.
Water, rail, and highways.

* Postal notes are no longer issued.

LESSON XXXV.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Copyright—

Purpose.

Issued on —

Issued by —

Time of protection.

Removal.

Cost.

How copyrights are obtained.

Transferable, inherited.

Can States protect ?

Penalty for infringing.

Name six great authors.

Patents—

Purpose of right.

Issued on —

Issued for how long ?

Extension.

Issued by —

Expense of obtaining patent.

“Patent applied for” (*caveat*).

Infringement.

How a patent right is obtained.

Inherited, transferable.

“Patented,” and date.

Some of the most useful patents.

Name ten inventors.

America in the lead.

Courts will be outlined under Judiciary.

LESSON XXXVI.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.**Piracy —**

Define.
No protection.
Trial.
Punishment.

Felonies on High Seas —

Define felony.
Define high seas.
State jurisdiction.
Neutral grounds.
Merchant vessels.
Ships of war.
High sea crimes, trial in what court ?

LESSON XXXVII.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.**War —**

Importance of declaring war.
Power abused by monarchs.
Why the people should have this power.
Is it necessary that there be war when
declaration is made ?

Times war has been declared in the United States.

War agitations.

Treaties, how made ?

*** Letters of Marque and Reprisal —**

Define marque.

Define reprisal.

Use of such document.

Difference between privateers and pirates.

Prizes —

Rules made how ?

Power limited.

On land or sea.

International law.

Division of prizes.

Trial in what courts.

LESSON XXXVIII.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Army —

Armies raised and supported. Need.

Appropriation for —

Armies by enlistment.

Armies otherwise raised.

* To issue letters of marque and reprisal is an act of war.

Qualifications of a soldier. Pay.
Our regular army. Number.
Three divisions. Where? Why?
Commander-in-chief.
Secretary of War. Salary.
Military academy. Use.
Retired officers.
Our standing army compared with others.

Navy—

Department created, when? Use.
Chief officer. Salary.
Number of men and boys. Pay.
Increased in time of war.
The nine navy yards.
The naval academy.
Compare our navy with those of other countries.

LESSON XXXIX.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Power to Make Rules—

Vested in—
Military law.
Naval law. (*W. 108.*)
Martial law.
Court martial.
Punishment.
President's power.

Militia —

Who are the militia ?
Who are the regular soldiers ?
Subject to whose call ?
Militia, organized and unorganized.
Militia may be called out for how many
purposes ?
Each State may call its own.
Instances when State militia was called out.
Drafting men.
Volunteers.

LESSON XL.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.**Organization of Militia —**

States may have—
Organized under state laws.
States furnish militia to—
Value of citizen soldiers.

Executive Legislation —

(W. 113.)

District of Columbia.
Forts, magazines, and arsenals.
Territories.
On board United States men-of-war anywhere.
On board United States merchant vessels when at sea.

In tide waters.

Can citizens of the District of Columbia
vote for the national electors ?

Is United States property taxed ?

Incidental Powers—

Opposition to Clause 18.

General remarks on Clause 18.

Implied powers.

Powers exercised under Clause 18.

Some powers opposed as unconstitutional.

LESSON XLI.

PROHIBITIONS ON CONGRESS.

Slave Trade—

Dates back—

Twenty years importation guaranteed.

United States first to take steps to abolish
slave trade.

Slave trade piracy in 1820.

Abolished by—

Writ of Habeas Corpus—

Define.

Object of—

Procured how ?

Power of suspension.

An instance.

Bill of Attainder —

Define.

Used in England formerly.

Why prevented ?

Ex Post Facto Law —

Define.

Example.

Applies to criminal laws.

LESSON XLII.

PROHIBITIONS ON CONGRESS.

Direct Taxes —

Define.

Capitation tax.

Taxes levied on States in proportion to population.

Export Duties —

Define.

Why prohibited ?

Commercial Restraints —

Interstate commerce.

Commerce between States.

Define "enter" and "clear."

Appropriations and Accounts—

Purpose.
A form of law.
When made.
Public statement.

Titles of Nobility—

Define.
Why prevented?
Before the law all are equal.
Presents.
All citizens.

LESSON XLIII.**PROHIBITIONS ON STATES.****Prohibition --**

Form treaties, why?
Alliances and confederations.
These powers vested where?
Is this plan best?

Commercial Powers—

Coining of money.
States emit no bills of credit.
Disadvantage, should States coin money.
Disadvantage, should States emit bills of credit.

State banks prior to 1863.
"Wildcat money."
Continental money.

Legal Tender —

Define.
Gold and silver.

Bills of Attainder —

Ex Post Facto Laws —

Pass Laws Impairing the Obligation of a Contract —

Contract —

Define.
Kinds of —
Requisite points.
Corporation.

Titles of Nobility —

Conditional Prohibitions —

Duties on imports and exports.
Tonnage duties.
Standing army.
Agreements and compacts.
Engage in war.

LESSON XLIV.

Other Prohibitions on States— (*W. 142.*)

To deny citizens of another State the privilege of a citizen.

To refuse to give up persons charged with crime in other States.

* To refuse to give up a person held to service in another State.

To re-establish slavery.

To abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

To deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

To deny any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

To fill offices with unpardoned rebels.

To assume the rebel debt or claims for the loss of slaves.

To deny the right of citizens of the United States to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

To interfere with the exercise of any authority belonging to the United States.

To interfere with the property of the United States by taxation or otherwise.

To lower the value of United States bonds or paper money by taxation.

* Now obsolete.

LESSON XLV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Executive —

Define.

Executive power now.

Executive power under the Confederation.

Executive power of a State.

Executive power of a Territory.

Power vested in one man.

Is this advantageous ? Explain.

Power limited.

Responsibility

{ Liability to be impeached.
Because of choice of people.
Hope of re-election.
Term of office short.

PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES.

Term of Office —

Life term or during good behavior.

Objections of too long or too short.

Term begins when ?

May serve how many terms ?

Custom established by whom ?

Vice-President.

LESSON XLVI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**Election of President and Vice-President —**

Various methods proposed.
Why not give Congress this power ?
Why not elect by popular vote ?
Electors chosen for the purpose.
Original plan.
The Twelfth Amendment provides.
Jefferson and Burr in 1801.

Election of Electors —

How placed in the field ?
Their election.
When chosen ?
Prohibition.
Total number of —
Number of Electors in 1892.
Small States the advantage.
Number of Electors in your State.
Number, how governed ?
State controlling greatest number.

LESSON XLVII.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of Electoral College—

Time of meeting.

Place of meeting.

The voting.

The returns.

Separate lists, number, purpose.

Disposition of lists.

Canvassing in House. By whom? Purpose.

Lists opened in the presence of whom?

Counting of votes.

Number required to elect.

Ballot for President and Vice-President separate.

President and Vice-President from different States.

No provision in case of disputed election.

No election in 1876.

Election of President by the House—

Three highest.

When can the House elect a President?

Presidents thus elected.

Why give the House this privilege?

If only two candidates, could the House elect?

Voting by States.
Quorum necessary.
Majority of States for choice.
No President being elected by the 4th of
March, who acts ?

LESSON XLVIII.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Election of Vice-President in Senate —

When does the Senate elect the Vice-President ?

Why give this privilege to the Senate ?

Two highest on the list.

Quorum necessary.

Majority of whole number.

Compare ballot with House.

Electoral Commission —

* Dispute over election returns 1876.

Both parties claimed the election.

Commission appointed by Congress.

Settled in January, 1877.

Purpose of commission.

Give commission.

Satisfaction.

* Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina were the States in dispute.

Minority President —

Explain.

Have we had Presidents thus elected ?

Is it just ?

Qualifications of President and Vice-President —

Candidates for the Presidency prior to
1804.

What wrought the change ?

Qualifications same, Twelfth Amendment.
Citizenship.

Age.

Residence.

LESSON XLIX.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Vacancy —

Ways vacancies may be made.

Times vacancies have occurred.

How filled ?

Vacancies in the Vice-Presidency.

Vacancies in both Presidency and Vice-
Presidency.

Would the absence of the President from
the United States create a vacancy ?

Salary —

How paid ?

Increased or diminished ?

Amount per annum now.
Amount per annum in 1870.
An increase retroactive.
Use of Executive Mansion.
Salary of Vice-President.
Are their salaries too large?

Oath of Office

When taken?
Administered by
President's oath contains two pledges.
May affirm.

LESSON L.**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.****Inauguration**

Ceremony and display.
Vice-President inaugurated first.
Vice-President succeeding to Presidency.
Only necessary part.
Custom.
Chester A. Arthur's experience.
The White House.
Remarks.

Governor of a State—

Qualifications.
How elected?

Term of office.
Vacancy, how filled ?
Salary.
Oath of office.
Inauguration.
Presiding officer of a State Senate.

Sole Power of President—

Commander-in-chief of the army.
Actual service.
The navy.
Opinions of heads of departments.
Reprieves and pardons.
Should these powers be changed ?

LESSON LI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Cabinet—

Define.
Is this body provided for in Constitution ?
Assist the President, how ?
Secret sessions.
Proceedings not recorded.
Latest addition to this body.

Department of State—

Head of department.
Present incumbent.
Politics, predecessor.

Position, how obtained ?
Duties of department.
Diplomatic service.
Consular service.
Passports.
United States archives.
United States seal. Describe.

LESSON LII.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Department of Treasury —

Head of department.
Present incumbent. Predecessor.
Auditors.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Commissioner of Customs.
Treasurer of United States.
Comptroller of Currency.
Director of the Mint.
Comptroller of Treasury.
Register of Treasury.
Bureau of Statistics.
Other bureaus.

Department of War —

Head of department.
Present incumbent. Predecessor.

Represents President in what capacity ?
Adjutant General.
Quartermaster General.
Commissary General.
Surgeon General.
Paymaster General.
Other bureaus.
Signal Service.
School at Fort Whipple, Virginia.
Military Academy at West Point.

LESSON LIII.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Department of Justice —

Head of department.
Present incumbent. Predecessor.
Department created when ?
The Government's lawyer.
Assistants.
Value of department.

Post Office Department —

Head of department.
Present incumbent. Predecessor.
Assistants.
History of department.

Department of the Navy—

Head of department.
Present incumbent. Predecessor.
Bureau of Docks and Yards.
Bureau of Construction and Repairs.
Other bureaus.
Hydrographic Office.
Naval Academy.

LESSON LIV.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**Department of Interior—**

Head of department.
Present incumbent. Predecessor.
Bureau of Public Lands.
Census Office.
Pension Office.
Patent Office.
Bureau of Education.
Bureau of Indian Affairs.
Bureau of Geological Survey.
National Museum.
Bureau of Public Documents.

Department of Agriculture—

Head of department.
Present incumbent. Predecessor.

Department established when ?
Collection and distribution of seeds.
Promotes agriculture.

Should an Educational Department be established ?

LESSON LV.

PRESIDENT'S POWERS.

Reprieves and Pardons —

Define.
When convictions are from what courts ?
Should the President have this power ?
Impeachment cases.

Treaties —

Define.
Senate assists. Why ?
How and for what purpose are treaties made ?
Commissions.
Arbitrations.

Appointing Power —

Nominations in writing.
All officers appointed except —
Should they be elected ?
Nominations advised by —

Approved by—
Executive sessions.
Sessions private.
Commissioned officers.
Instruments bear seal.
If the Senate is not in session.
Marks of courtesy.
Power to appoint implies what ?
This power limited in 1866-67.
Suspensions.
Appointment and removal of inferior officers.
Terms of office of appointees.

Temporary Appointments—

When made ?
Officers thus appointed hold how long ?
May vacancies be left open until Senate meets ?
Vacancies, how caused ?
How can the President defeat the will of the Senate ?
Civil Service reform.

LESSON LVI.

PRESIDENT'S SOLE POWERS.

Messages—

Regular. When given ?
Purpose.

Special message.
How delivered ?
To whom delivered ?
Are they useful ?
Are they comprehensive ?
Are they usually heeded ?
What was advocated in the last message ?
Did you ever read a President's message ?
Governor's message.

Power to Convene Congress—

The several special sessions.
Purpose of calls.
Proclamations.
State Executive can convene the Legislature.

Power to Adjourn Congress—

May adjourn when ?
Adjournment ever effected in this way ?
Parliament adjourns how ?
Reception of ambassadors.
Execution of the laws.

LESSON LVII.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Need of this department.
Constitutional provisions.

Under Articles of Confederation.
State courts insufficient. Partial.
State courts and treaties.

Supreme Court —

Time and place of meeting.
Number of judges in 1789.
The several Chief Justices.
Associate Judges.
Salary of Chief and Associate Judges.
Appointed or elected.
Quorum.
Term of office.
Retirement at the age of 70.
Can United States Judges be impeached ?
Who was Chief Justice when President
Johnson was impeached ?
Who served as Chief Justice 34 years ?
Judges non-partisan. Why ?
Can salaries be increased or diminished during term ?

Jurisdiction —

Define law.
Original jurisdiction. Define.
Appellate jurisdiction. Define.
Concurrent jurisdiction. Define.
Exclusive jurisdiction. Define.
Define equity.
Object of equity jurisdiction.

Mention some cases in which the Supreme Court has original jurisdiction.

How collect a claim against the United States ?

Can the United States sue to collect a claim ?

Any appeal from the United States Supreme Court ?

Mention a few cases decided in this court.

LESSON LVIII.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Circuit Court of Appeals —

When organized ?

Use of this court.

Circuit Courts —

A Supreme Judge for each circuit.

Supreme Judge present at least once in two years.

Number of judges. Salary.

Jurisdiction.

Appointed or elected.

Term of office.

District Courts —

Give number.

In what district do you live ?

Name of judge of your district ?
Salary of judge.
Elected or appointed.
Term of office.
Jurisdiction.

Other District Court Officers —

Marshals. Number, salary.
Attorneys. Number, salary.
Clerks.
Stenographers.
How do these officers obtain their positions ?

LESSON LIX.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

United States Commissioners —

Appointed or elected.
A court of investigation.

Court of Claims —

Number of judges.
Appointed or elected.
Term of office. Salary.
Jurisdiction.

Court of Private Land Claims —

Number of judges.
Appointed or elected.
Term of office. Salary.
Jurisdiction.

Territorial Courts —

Number of judges.
Appointed or elected.
Term of office. Salary.
Jurisdiction.

Court of the District of Columbia —

Number of judges.
Appointed or elected.
Term of office. Salary.
Jurisdiction.

United States Grand Jury —

Purpose of —
Convenes when and where ?
Number of jurors.
Pay of jurors.

LESSON LX.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

State Constitution.

The three departments.

Executive	{	Governor.
		Lieutenant Governor.
		Secretary of State.
		Auditor.
		Treasurer.
		Attorney General.
		Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Governor—

Chief duty.

Compare with President of United States.

Commander-in-chief of militia.

The great seal.

Commissioned officers.

Election.

Term of office.

Compensation.

Lieutenant Governor—

Duties.

Acts as Governor when ?

Term of office.

Compensation.

Secretary of State —

Duties.
Election.
Term of office.
Compensation.

LESSON LXI.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

State Auditor —

Duties.
Election.
Term of office.
Compensation.

State Treasurer —

Duties.
Election.
Term of office.
Compensation.

Attorney General —

Duties.
Election.
Term of office.
Compensation.

Superintendent of Public Instruction —

Duties.
Election.
Term of office.
Compensation.

LESSON LXII.**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.****State Boards—**

Executive Council.
School Fund Commissioners.
Board of Equalization.
Board of Canvassers.
Sinking Fund Commissioners.
Railroad Assessors.
Railroad Commissioners.
Board of Charities.
Board of State Penitentiary.
Board of Public Works.
Board of Pardons.
Board of Agriculture.
Board of Regents.
Board of Education.
Other boards.

Administrative Officers—

Adjutant General.
State Printer.
Bank Commissioner.
State Librarian.
State Agent.
Labor Commissioner.
Grain, Oil, Mine, and Sugar Inspectors.

LESSON LXIII.

STATE LAW MAKING.

State Senators' Qualifications—

Election.
Number.
Term. Salary.
Meet when ?
Presiding officer.
General discussion.

State Representatives—

Qualifications.
Election.
Number.
Term of office.
Compensation.
How Laws are made.
General discussion.

LESSON LXIV.

STATE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court —

Number of judges.
When and how elected ?
Term of office.
Jurisdiction.
Salary of judges.

Appellate Courts —

When organized ?
Number of courts.
Election of judges.
Salary.
Jurisdiction.

District Court —

Number of judicial districts.
What constitutes this court ?
Jurisdiction.
Term of office.
Salary of judge.
Jury trial.

LESSON LXV.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Commissioners —

Number of members.
Division of county.
When elected ?
Their several duties.
When do they meet ?
Compensation.

County Clerk —

Duty.
Election.
Term of office.
Compensation.

County Treasurer —

Election.
Bond ?
Eligible to election how many consecutive
terms ?
Term of office.
Compensation.

Sheriff—

Executive officer.

Deputies.

Term of office.

What has he to do with elections ?

May call upon the militia when ?

Enumerate duties.

Eligible to election how many consecutive terms ?

Compensation.

LESSON LXVI.**LOCAL GOVERNMENT.****COUNTY OFFICERS.****Register of Deeds—**

Duties.

Election.

Term of office.

Compensation.

County Attorney—

Duties.

Election.

Term of office.

Compensation.

County Superintendent of Public Instruction —

Duties.

Chairman *ex officio* of —

Election.

Term of office.

Compensation.

County high schools.

Clerk of District Court —

Duties.

Election.

Term of office.

Compensation.

County Surveyor —

Duties.

Election.

Term of office.

Compensation.

Coroner —

Duties.

Election.

Term of office.

Compensation.

LESSON LXVII.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Township —

Area.

Voting precincts.

Is a voting precinct a government township?

Township Trustees.

Township Clerk — duties, remuneration, etc.

Township Treasurer — duties, remuneration, etc.

Township Boards.

Road Overseers — duties, remuneration, etc.

Justices of the Peace — duties, remuneration, etc.

Constables — duties, remuneration, etc.

SCHOOLS.

School Districts —

Number in your county.

School meetings.

School officers — duties, etc.

LESSON LXVIII.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Cities—

Classify.
Wards.

Mayor—

Election.
Duties.
Term.
Salary.

Other Officers—

Duties, salaries, and term of office.
Councilmen.
Justices of the Peace.
Police Judge.
City Attorney.
City Treasurer.
City Clerk.
City Assessor.
Street Commissioner.
City Physician.
City Engineer.
Fire Marshal.
City Surveyor.
City Marshal.
Any other city officers ?

LESSON LXIX.

EDUCATIONAL.**National Institutions —**

Military Academy.
Naval Academy.
Signal Service Institute.
Indian Schools.
Smithsonian Institute.

State Institutions —

State University — location, etc.
State Normal — location, etc.
State Agricultural School — location, etc.
State Deaf and Dumb Institution — location, etc.
State Asylum for the Blind — location, etc.
State Reform School — location, etc.
Other State institutions.

Public Schools —

Your public school system.
County institutes.
Examination for teachers' certificates.
School meetings.
School Directors.
Teachers employed.
Funds, apportionment of.
Write an essay on "Public Schools."

LESSON LXX.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND ELECTIONS.

Political Parties—

- Federal party.
- Anti-Federal party.
- Democratic party.
- Whig party.
- Liberty (Abolition) party.
- Free-Soil party.
- Know-Nothing party.
- Republican party.
- Greenback party.
- Equal Rights party.
- Prohibition party.
- People's party.
- Other parties.

Political Committees—

- National committee.
- State committee.
- Congressional committee.
- County committee.
- Township committee.
- Delegates.

Political Conventions—

- National convention.
- State convention.

Congressional convention.

County convention.

Township convention.

Australian Ballot System —

Explain system.

Advantage.

Manner of Voting —

Booths.

Ballots, official.

Single ballot allowed.

Names of judges or initials.

Each candidate's name on ballot.

Folding of ballot.

Clerks tally.

Ignorant voters.

How the votes are counted.

Sent to County Clerk or Secretary of
State.

QUESTIONS ON CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. State why the government of 1643 was formed.
2. When was the Constitution formed ?
When adopted ?
3. Why did the Colonies object to taxation ?
4. Name the three departments of our government.
5. What do you understand by "property qualifications" ?
6. Are boys and girls represented in the national government ?
7. Is it wise to assist private education with public funds ?
8. Define the right of eminent domain.
9. How many counties in your State ?
10. How would you obtain a deed ? Define abstract.
11. What is a criminal action ? A civil action ?
12. What is an administrator ? An executor ?
13. Name in order the persons entitled to succeed to the Presidency in case of vacancy.

14. Did Congress have authority by the Constitution to give public lands to the Pacific railroads ?

15. To what laws is an American vessel on the seas subject ?

16. How are organized Territories governed ?

17. When is an amendment made valid ?

18. Should you have an account against your county, how would you obtain your money ?

19. Three great leaders—Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln.

20. What can you say of the Wilson bill ? How did it become a law ?

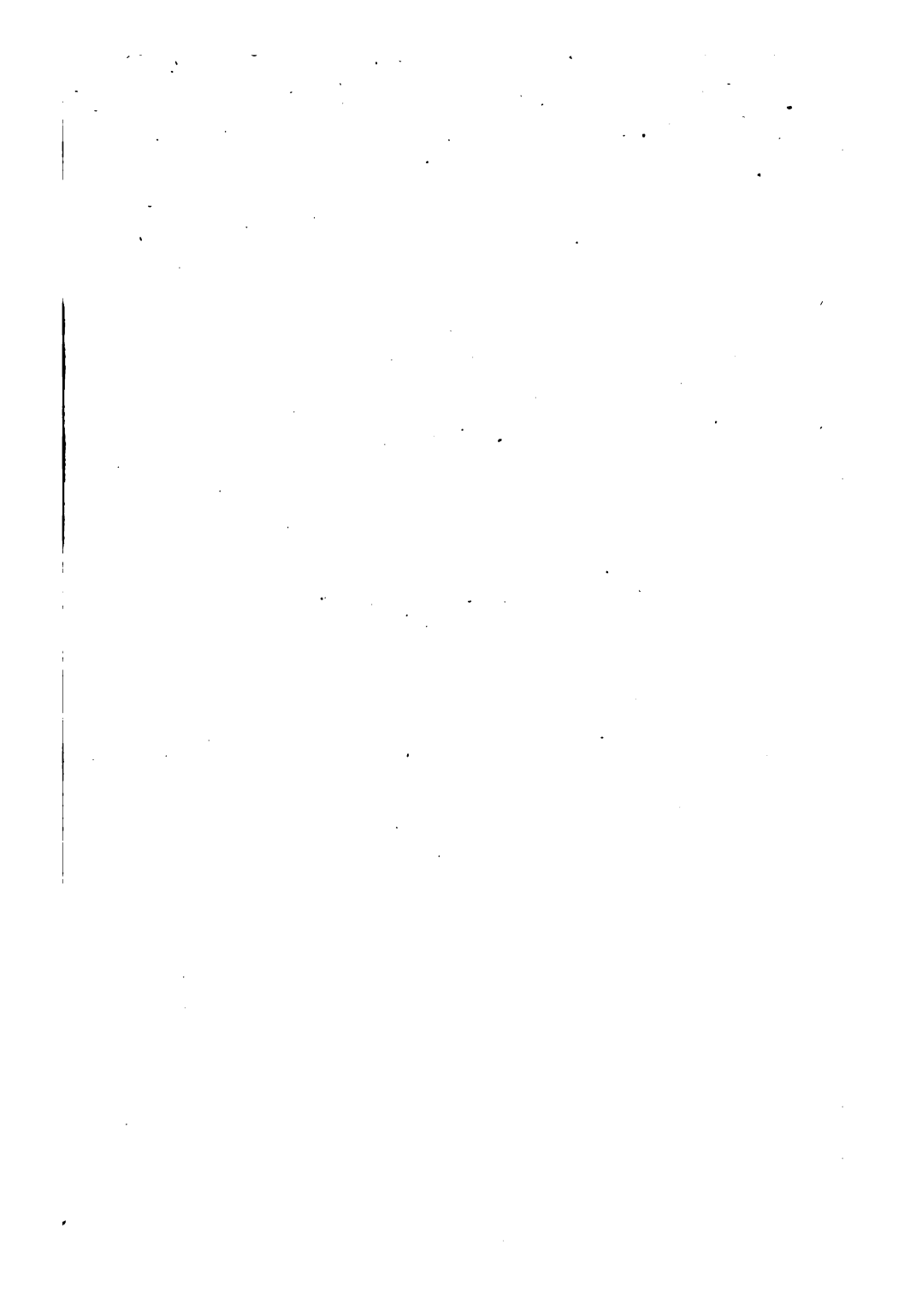
21. Should the President of the United States be elected by popular vote ?

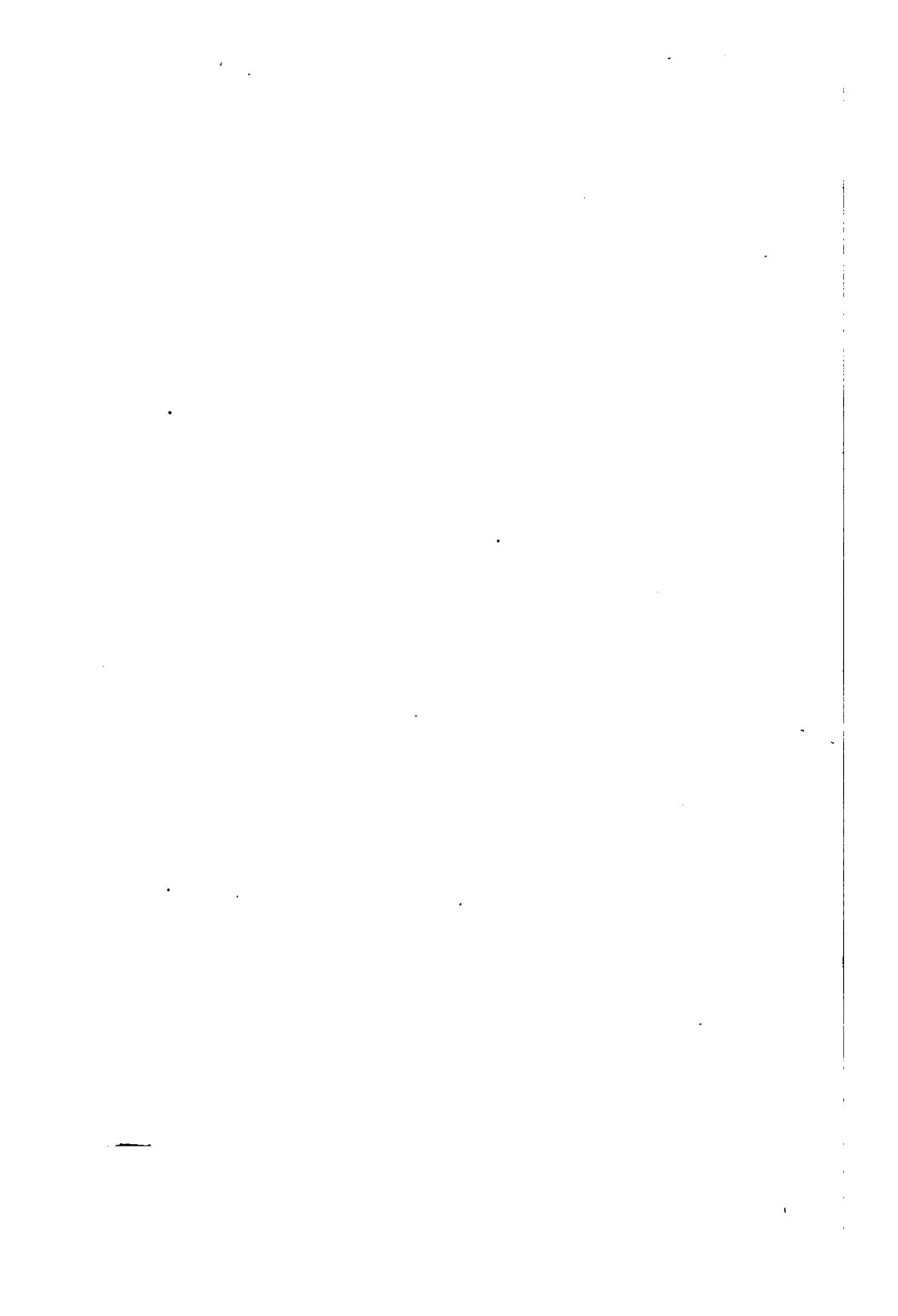
22. Should Senators be elected by the people ?

23. What important political questions are before the people to-day ?

24. How can a Territory become a State ?

25. What was the condition of the seceded States after the civil war ?

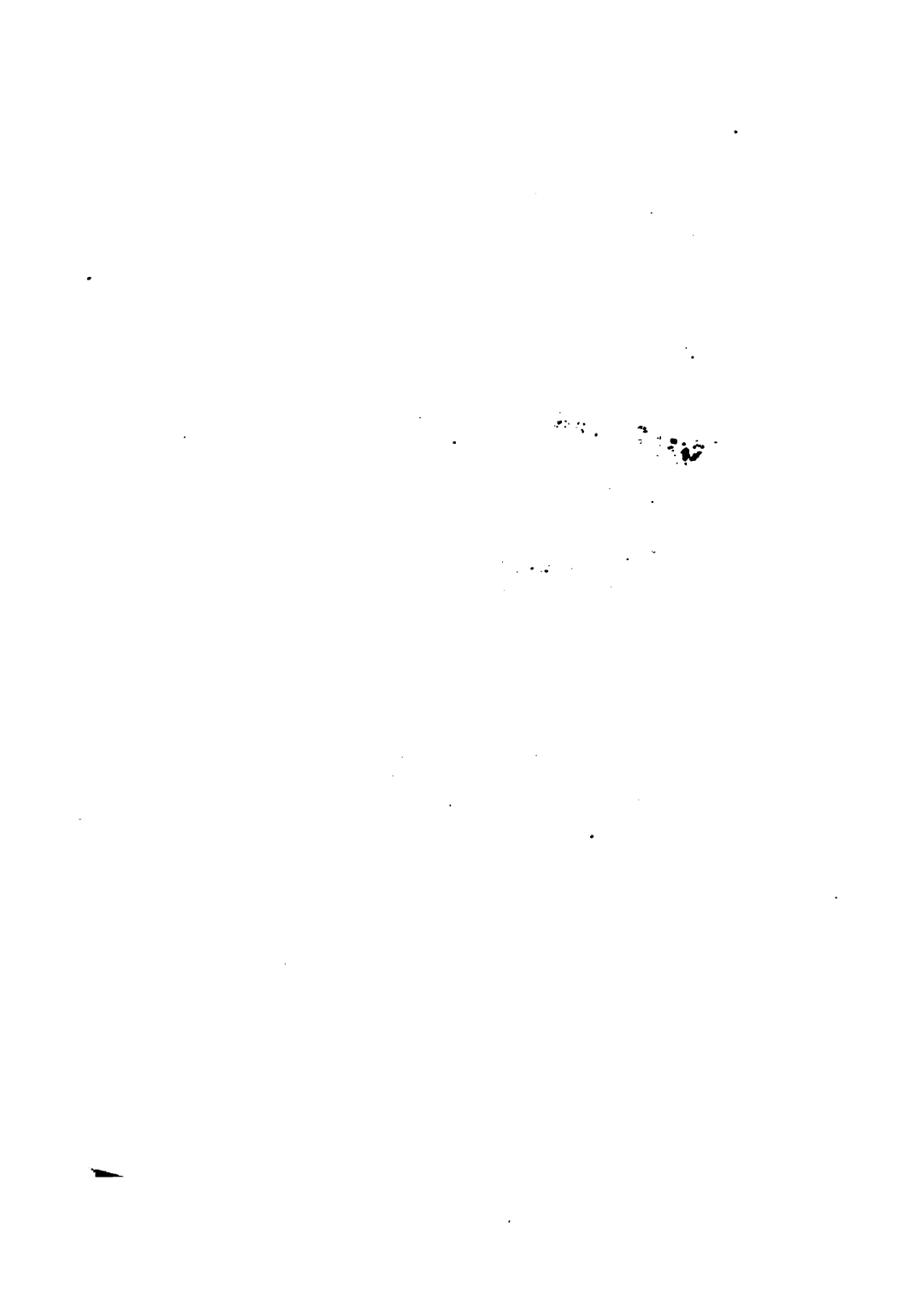












SP1.

FEB 7 - 1911

MAY 1 1913

MAY 8 1913

MAY 24 1913

MAY 25 1913

